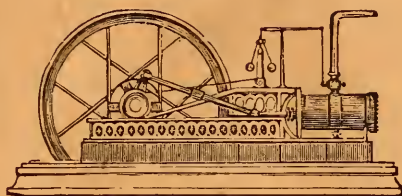


Vol. VIII.

SEPTEMBER, 1871.

No. 11.

Machinists and Blacksmiths'



Monthly Journal.

JOHN FEHRENBATCH, Pres't I. U., Editor,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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1871.

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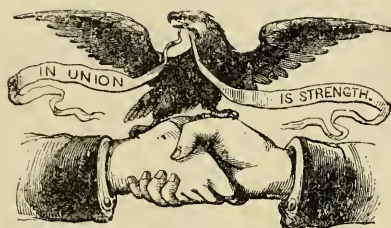
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MACHINISTS' AND BLACKSMITHS'



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, SEPTEMBER, 1871.

VOL. VIII—No 11.} JOHN FEHRENBATCH, *Editor.* { ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Scientific.

[For the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Journal.]

Speed of Pulleys.

FROM the number of enquiries made by different parties, I am induced to take up this subject for my article this month, although I have partly given the substance of it in my article on gearing. I may now be permitted to say, that the speed of one pulley is as its diameter is to another. Therefore if the diameter of the driving pulley be multiplied by the number of revolutions it makes, and this result be divided by the diameter of the driven, it will give the speed of the latter. For example, we may say that we have a pulley 48 inches in diameter running 360 revolutions per minute, and driving one 12 inches in diam-

eter, what is the speed of the driven?
 $48 \times 360 \div 12 = 1,440$ worked out it is thus:

$$\begin{array}{r} 360 \\ 48 \\ \hline 2,880 \\ 1,440 \\ \hline 12 \overline{)17,280} \\ 1,440 \end{array}$$

We will now suppose we have a 24 inch pulley on the same shaft as the 12 inch, and that is driving a 6 inch pulley. Then the 24 inch pulley is running 1,440 revolutions. We will now multiply this 1,440 by 24, which gives 34,560, and we will divide this by six, which gives us 5,760 as the revolution of the fourth pulley, and so through as many changes as can be made, as shown in Fig. 1. Another way which sometimes comes easier, where the train of pullies is a long one and many changes are to be made; that is, to multiply all the drivers to-

gether and all the drivers together, and multiply the drivers by their speed in revolution

per minute, and divide by the sum of the driven. We will illustrate this by our first example, Fig. 1. Then the first driver is 48 inches and the second 24 inches, which when multiplied together give 1,152, and when multiplied again by 360 the speed of the first pulley gives 414,720. And now the driven are 6 and 12, and as 6 times 12 are 72, we will now divide 414,720 by 72, and the result is as before, 5,760 revolutions.

This mode is often resorted to in mills where there are a great number of pulleys to be computed. But I would advise all young beginners to go through the whole routine, until they perfect themselves thoroughly in the practice of these rules.

I will now show by figure 2 that the rule will work both ways. Then if we multiply all the drivers to-

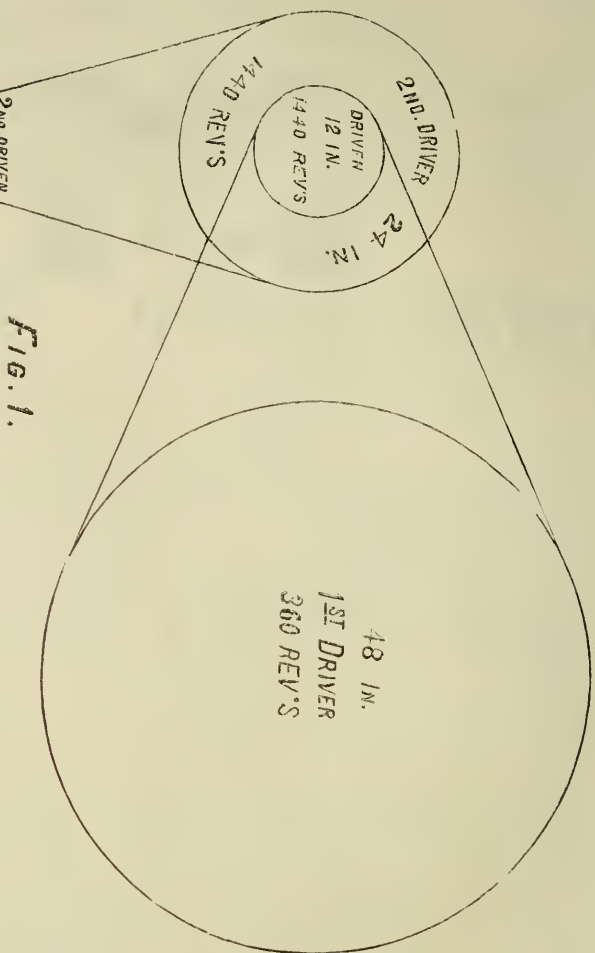
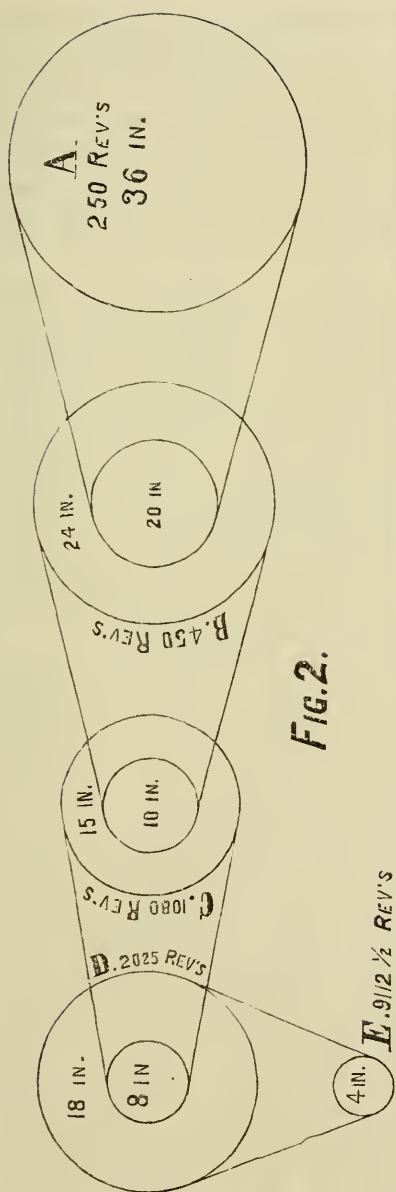


FIG. 1.

gether by the speed of the first mover, we have $36 \times 24 \times 15 \times 18 \times 250 = 58,320,000$. Then if we multiply the driven together we have $20 \times 10 \times 8 \times 4 = 6,400$; now we divide 58,320,000 by 6,400, we have a speed of 9,112½ revolutions for the pulley E.

But as we also want to know the speed of every shaft separately, we will do so in the common way. Then the speed of A is given as 250



with a 36 inch pulley on driving a 20 inch, and $36 \times 250 \div 20 = 450$ revolutions for B, and B has a 24 inch

pulley on the same shaft, driving a 20 inch pulley, and as B goes 450 per minute, we have $450 \times 24 \div 10 = 1,080$ revolutions for C, and C has a 15 inch pulley driving an 8 inch. Then we have $1,080 \times 15 \div 8 = 2,025$ revolutions for D, and D has a pulley on the same shaft 18 inches driving the pulley E 4 inches. Then $2,025 \times 18 \div 4 = 9,112\frac{1}{2}$ revolutions for the pulley E. And the same rule is also good for any length of a train of pulleys.

To reverse the order, we will ascertain how large a pulley on the shaft A will drive the 4 inch pulley E the same number of revolutions.

We know that E runs $9,112\frac{1}{2}$ with 4 inch pulley, and we also know that A runs 250, therefore there is only the size of pulley to find, so we must multiply the pulley E by its revolutions and divide by the revolutions of A, which will give the size of pulley to be put on the shaft A. to drive E the same number of revolutions it makes now. Therefore E runs $9,112\frac{1}{2}$ and is multiplied by 4 and divided by 250 equals $141\frac{8}{10}$.

$$9,112\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \div 250 = 141\frac{8}{10} \text{ inches.}$$

Now we want to drive a shaft from the main shaft say 720 revolutions, and there is a pulley on the main shaft 48 inches, and it runs 300 revolutions per minute, how large a pulley must we put on the next shaft to drive it 720? Here

300 multiplied by 48 and divided by 720 gives 20 inches as the size of pulley required.

$$48 \times 300 \div 720 = 20.$$

I will give another illustration for the purpose of practice for any one who wishes to try it. Then we have a shaft running 340 revolutions per minute, with a 6 inch pulley on, and we want to drive the next shaft 120 revolutions, what is the size of pulley required? Here 340 is multiplied by the 6 inch pulley and divided 120 the speed we require and 17 inches is the result. Thus $340 \times 6 \div 120 = 17$. And it matters not what speed is required it can be got in this way.

To get the velocity of a pulley, its speed or revolutions must be multiplied by 3.1416, and we may here say that the velocity of two pulleys driven or driving one another is always the same. For instance, the 48 inch pulley running 300 and the 20 inch pulley running 720 have an equal velocity at the rim, or in other words, they would, if placed on the ground, do the same distance per minute, hour or day. For example, the 48 inches multiplied by 3.1416, is 150.7968 inches round it; 150.7968 multiplied by its revolutions 400 equals 45239.04.

$$\text{Thus } 48 \times 3.1416 \times 300 = 45239.04.$$

And again with the 20 inch pulley we must multiply 20 by 3.1416 as before, and by 720 which equals the

above, or 45239.04, being the same velocity as the larger pulley that drives it. This also gives the velocity of the belt that drives the two pulleys, which if it be divided by 12 will give the velocity of both the pulleys and the belt in feet per minute.

Gears follow the same law, only the number of teeth must be taken into account instead of the diameter. For instance, we have two wheels; one of them has 48 teeth and runs 75 revolutions per minute and the other has 12 teeth, how fast does the small one run being driven by the large one. Here $48 \times 75 \div 12 = 300$ revolutions is what the wheel with 12 teeth will run.

And if we want to find the number of teeth to cut in a gear to give a certain number of revolutions, we must proceed as with the pulleys, only using the number of teeth instead of the diameter.

As, for instance, we have a gear with 90 teeth running 75 revolutions, and we want a gear made that will only run 12 revolutions, what is the number of teeth required? Here if we multiply 90 by 75, it will give us the number of teeth which will pass by a given point in a minute, which will be 6480, and as we want to run the next shaft only 12 revolutions per minute, we must divide by 12, which will give a gear with 540 teeth in it.

$$\text{Thus } 90 \times 75 \div 12 = 540.$$

J. J. ILLINGWORTH.

[For the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Journal.]

Position of Eccentrics.

THE relative position of the crank and eccentric depends upon the amount of lap that the valve has; and to illustrate this subject, I shall take the driving wheels of a locomotive engine as an example.

If a valve had no lap, the position of the eccentric would be at the 90° angle or square with the crank, but when a valve has lap, the eccentric requires a certain amount of angular advance (as it is termed) to overcome the lap, and to give the required amount of lead opening when the crank is on the center.

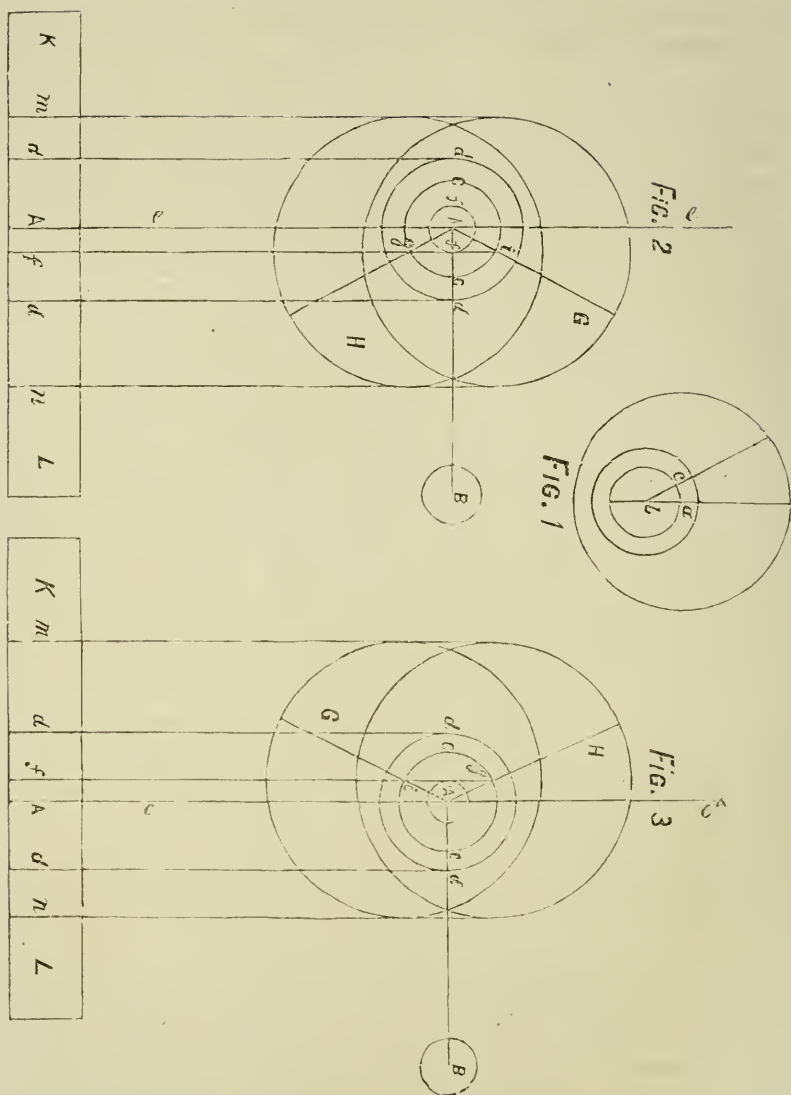
In an indirect valve motion, the eccentric follows the crank as in Fig. 2, in a direct valve motion the eccentric leads the crank as in Fig. 3. For the benefit of the readers of the Journal who do not understand the terms *direct* and *indirect*, as applied to valve motions, I will state that an *indirect* valve motion is when the motion of the valve is contrary to the motion of the eccentric, caused by the intervention of a rockshaft; a *direct* acting valve motion is when the eccentric rod acts directly upon the valve rod, causing the valve to travel the same way as the eccentric.

American locomotives, with but few exceptions, have all indirect valve motions; English locomotives

have, almost all, direct acting valve motions.

It is the practice in some railroad shops to key the eccentrics on the axle; this is done in many cases after the wheels are under the engine and the valves are set, but it is not a very pleasant job to do, as there is very little room for a man to work, particularly if the engine is an inside cylinder engine having a crank axle; others attempt to key them on before the wheels are put under the engine, but they are seldom keyed on perfectly correct, as the parties who do the job follow the old plan of finding a line on the axle square with the crank, then finding the centre of the eccentric as *a*, in Fig. 1, and the centre of the hole in the eccentric *b*, then from *a* on the travel of the valve-circle laying out the lap and lead required *c*, and strike the line *c b*, then when the eccentric is put upon the axle make the line *c b* stand square with the crank. This plan is correct, and if the eccentrics are new may be keyed on in this way, but eccentrics that have been in use any length of time, are liable to be worn more or less, and the wear is on the full side and it is almost impossible to strike the line *c b*, so as to overcome this wear correctly.

I will now give a very simple plan for adjusting eccentrics, and one that is correct in all particulars.



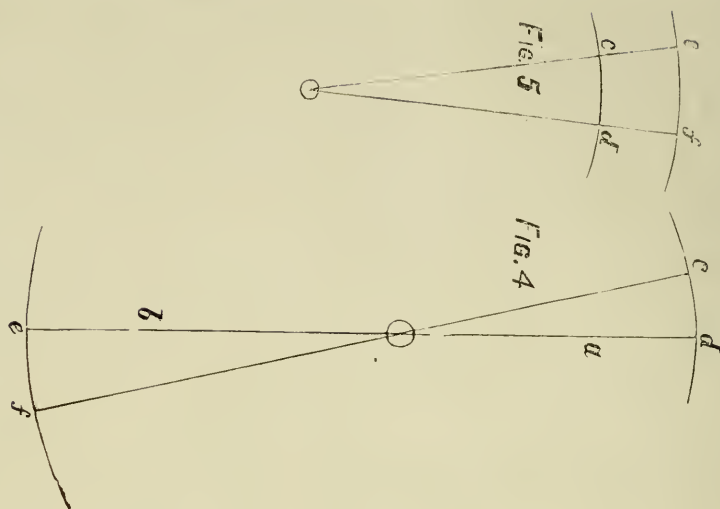
Referring to the diagrams, Fig. 2 is drawn with the eccentrics in proper position for an indirect valve motion, and Fig. 3 with the eccentrics in proper position for a direct valve motion. In Fig. 2 and 3, A is the centre of the axle, B is the crank pin, cc is the travel of the valve-circle, dd is the axle, ee is a line struck through the centre of the axle at

right angles with the crank, ff is the lap and lead circle, G is the forward motion eccentric, and H is the backing motion eccentric, i is the centre of one eccentric, J of the other, i and J being equidistant from the line ee , and equal to the lap of one side of the valve added to the lead. If we strike a line connecting i and J it will just touch the lap and lead circle ff , that circle being equal to the whole of the lap of the valve added to the lead required for both sides of the valve.

We will now suppose that the eccentrics are all loose on the axle, and that we proceed to set them; we first procure a straight edge (marked KL in Figs. 2 and 3), about two feet long and two inches wide, and we take the centre A , from this point we lay out the size of the axle dd , then from the centre A lay out the lap and lead f , and we then take f as the center of the eccentric, and strike the lines m and n , which are of course the eccentric lines, the distance between m and n being the diameter of the eccentric. This straight edge with a couple of plumb lines is all that is necessary to perform the operation correctly. I drew the diagrams so as to show how the lines are obtained on the straight edge; in practice no drawing is required; all that is necessary is to lay out the straight edge as described. We now level the crank,

and I think the easiest way to do this is to take the size of the collar on the crank-pin and strike a circle the same size on the end of the axle, then by laying a straight edge on the collar of the crank-pin, and letting it touch the outside of the circle on the end of the axle, and placing a level on the straight edge, the crank can easily be brought into a horizontal position. We now place the straight edge under the axle letting it rest upon a couple of axle-boxes, or any other thing that is convenient; we then hang a plumb line over the axle and move the straight edge until the axle lines dd on the straight edge correspond with the plumb line; then put a plumb line over the eccentric and move the eccentric until the plumb line corresponds with the eccentric lines on the straight edge as at m and n ; then the eccentric is in its proper position; supposing this to be the forward motion eccentric, we now put the plumb line over the backing eccentric, and move the eccentric until the plumb line corresponds with the eccentric lines on the straight edge, when both eccentrics will be set in their proper position.

There are a number of points that we have to consider before setting the eccentrics; the plan I have described will be correct if the cylinder and the lower end of the rocker



arm are in the same plane or line, but if the cylinder is inclined to the axle and the lower end of the rocker arm is in a horizontal line with the center of the axle, then when setting the eccentrics the crank must be carried up to the angle of the cylinder, as it would be if the wheels were under the engine and the crank was on the dead center. Another thing to consider is that both rockshaft arms must be the same length; this is almost always the case in locomotive engines, but in stationary engines where a rockshaft is employed, the eccentric arm is generally longer than the valve arm; in that case the eccentric has more throw than the travel of the valve, and to lay out a straight edge properly in this case, we must either make a calculation of the difference

in the motion of the two arms, or make a drawing like Fig. 4 or 5; a is the valve arm, and b the eccentric arm, $c d$ we suppose is the distance the valve arm has to travel to overcome the lap and lead of the valve, therefore the eccentric arm being longer, it would move the distance $c f$, and $c f$ would be the distance from A to f on the straight edge as in Fig. 2 and 3.

I think when eccentrics are loose on the axle, that it is always better to set them in their proper position before the wheels are put under the engine, even if they are not to be keyed on, as it can be done in a few minutes and it saves a great deal of trouble in getting at the eccentrics to move them after the wheels are under the engine.

WM. ROWNTREE.

The Management of Steel.

CONTINUED.

I WAS once working for an employer who had a large order for taps, and he said that he did not approve of cutting the steel down into lengths with a chisel, for he found that a number of his taps had a fracture in them by breaking the steel after it was nicked round with the chisel, which I will admit is often the case if a dull chisel is used to nick it round with, and it will not be visible till after it is hardened and then it shows. But this was not the case in that instance; for when I examined the taps I found that the centres were too large, and at the bottom of the centres there were the fractures; but I would advise all those who cut their steel down with a chisel, always to keep a good sharp edge on the chisel, for the steel will then break easier, and be less liable to splinter; in hardening a number of articles at one time it is best to put them all into a box together with some dust charcoal, and let them lie till they have acquired the low red heat called cherry red, and then empty the contents of the box into the water, they will then be very clean, without scales, and beautifully hard. It is a very good plan for all small taps; and as it is usual to temper these things to a color after they are hardened, it is necessary to know

that they are all hard before beginning to temper them, as it will sometimes happen that there will be some among them that are scarcely hard. If the box has been taken from the fire before it has been properly heated through, then the middle articles in the box will prove not hard enough, so, to make sure of good work, always try them with a smooth file to prove them, for in some instances one bad article would get the whole lot condemned, even if all the others were right. But the use of the file can be dispensed with if they are brightened on a buff, or a stone, which are the proper things for the purpose; for the persons that brighten them will find, if they are properly hard, plenty of brisk lively sparks fly from them when they are held on the buff; and if they are not hard enough there will be very little fire in them; therefore, with a very little attention, those that are soft can be detected and put aside, and heated with the next batch. Dies may be put in a box, and hardened in the same manner. I have found red-hot lead to be a convenient thing to heat many things in; but to be constantly employed at it, I believe it to be very injurious to health. I have been employed at it for weeks together, and have felt very bad effects from it, and I always avoid using it except in cases of necessity.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Editorial.

Apprentice System.

THE great necessity for a regular apprentice system throughout the country, has at length become apparent to a great majority of the mechanics of America. The most casual observer is in a great measure compelled to admit that the loose manner in which boys learn a trade of late years is not only injurious to the boys but, to the employer as well, and the journeyman, who has devoted some of the best years of his life to acquiring a knowledge at his trade, which should and would enable him to support himself and family properly, if it was not that his trade is overrun by an overwhelming number of six months mechanics, who are not only injurious to him, but a disgrace to the country at large.

America, with all her boasted intelligence, can produce more of this class of mechanics, in proportion to her population, than any other country under the sun.

Why is it that three-fourths of all the positions of responsibility in the machine shops throughout the land, are filled by foreign mechanics? men who learned their trade in England, Scotland, France, Germany, &c.? Why is it that three-

fourths of all the positions in the machine shops throughout the country, requiring men of a thorough mechanical knowledge, are filled by foreign mechanics? Why is this so? Is it not because we are sadly deficient in apprentice laws? In fact, very few States in the Union have any laws whatever governing apprentices.

Therefore, the sadly deficient apprentice laws, or the absence of any law to establish and regulate an apprentice system, is the sole cause of and is responsible for thousands of botch mechanics who to-day curse nearly every trade in the land.

We do not blame our law-making power for this sad state of affairs, as much as we do our friends who stand aloof from us or seldom, if ever, lend us any assistance, but are always the first to raise the cry that the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Union ought to do this and ought to do that. Some even get very enthusiastic in our favor at times, but when asked to contribute twenty-five cents or a half dollar towards defraying the expense of some movement calculated to benefit our trades, their enthusiasm goes right down to zero. It seems to produce an effect similar to that of a wet blanket thrown over the shoulders of a Logansport ague-stricken machinist, or causes a sensation in the immediate vicinity of their pocket-book. which

affects them pretty much the same as a rope does a culprit on the scaffold.

If these men would lend us their aid, instead of giving us opposition, it would take but a short time to uproot the principal evils that afflict our trades. It would not be long when America could stand forth with pride and say with some truth that the mechanics of America in mechanical ability are second to none on the face of the globe. But this can only be brought about through a combination on the part of our intelligent mechanics.

The mechanics of the State of New York seem to recognize and appreciate the fact that through organization alone can we bring about a thorough and efficient apprentice system. Through the influence of their organizations the first legislation in the history of our country took place, looking to the enactment of a practical apprentice law.

We publish below the law passed by the Legislature of the State of New York. Although it is hardly broad enough to meet our views as to what an apprentice law should be, yet we will not be ungrateful, but are thankful for small favors. The following is the law :

(PASSED MAY 27, 1871.)

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. On and after the passage of

this act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons in this State to employ or take as an apprentice any minor person to learn the art or mystery of any trade or craft, without first having obtained the consent of such person's legal guardian or guardians ; nor shall any minor person be taken as an apprentice aforesaid, unless an agreement or indenture be drawn up in writing, in accordance with the provisions of this act, and duly executed under seal by the person or persons employing said apprentice, and also by the parents or parent, if any be living, or by the guardian or guardians of said apprentice, and likewise by said minor person so becoming an apprentice.

§ 2. Said agreement or indenture, in order to make the law valid, shall contain the following covenants and provisions :

1st. That said minor person shall be bound to serve his employer or employers for a term of not less than three or more than five years.

2d. That said minor person so indentured shall not leave his said employer or employers during the term for which he shall be indentured ; and if any said apprentice so indentured as aforesaid shall leave his said employer or employers, except as hereinafter provided, the said employer or employers may compel the return of said apprentice under the penalties of this act.

3d. That said employer or employers shall covenant and agree in said indenture to provide at all times during the continuance of the same, suitable and proper board, lodging and medical attendance, for said apprentice, and said employer or employers shall also further covenant and agree to teach or cause to be carefully and skillfully taught to his or their said apprentice, every branch of his or their business to which said apprentice may be indentured, and said employer or employers shall be further bound, at the expiration of said apprenticeship, to give said apprentice a certificate in writing, stating that said apprentice has served a full term of apprenticeship, of not less than three or more than five years, at such trade or craft as may be specified in said indenture.

§ 3. Any person or persons taking an ap-

prentice without complying with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the Court of Sessions, of General or Special Sessions, held in and for the County in which the business of said employer or employers may be conducted, shall be subject to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, the fine to be paid to the treasurer of said County for the use and benefit of said County.

§ 4. Any and all indentures made under and in pursuance of the provisions of this Act shall not be cancelled or annulled before the expiration of the term of said indentures, except in case of death; or by the order of, or judgment of the County or Supreme Court of this State for good cause, and any apprentice so indentured who shall leave his employer or employers without his or their consent, or without sufficient cause, and shall refuse to return, may be arrested upon the complaint of said employer or employers, and taken before any magistrate having jurisdiction of misdemeanors, who may cancel said indentures, and on conviction commit said apprentice to the House of Correction, House of Refuge, or County Jail, in and for said County, for such length of time as such magistrate may deem just, or until said apprentice shall have attained the age of twenty-one years; and in case said apprentice so indentured shall wilfully neglect or refuse to perform his portion of the contract as specified in said indentures, then said indenture may be canceled in the manner aforesaid, and said apprentice so violating said indentures, shall forfeit all back pay and all claims against said employer or employers, and said indentures shall be canceled.

§ 5. Should any employer or employers neglect or refuse to teach or cause to be taught to said apprentice the art or mystery of the trade or craft to which said apprentice has been indentured, or fail at any time to provide suitable and proper board, lodging and medical attendance, said apprentice individually or his parent or parents, guardian or guardians, may bring an action against said employer or employers, to recover damages sustained by reason

of said neglect or refusal, and if proved to the satisfaction of the Court, said Court shall direct said indentures to be canceled, and may impose a fine on said employer or employers, not exceeding one thousand and not less than one hundred dollars, and said fine shall be collected and paid over to the said apprentice, or his parent or guardian for his sole use and benefit.

§ 6. Any indentures made and executed wherein parts conflict with, or are not in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be invalid and without any binding effect.

§ 7. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

§ 8. This Act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
Office of Secretary of State.

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original law.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of Office, at the City of Albany, this fifth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy one.

D. WILLERS, JR., *Dep'ty Sec. of State.*

We have no fault to find with the above law so far as it goes; but we do think that the legislation of the Honorable body of the State of New York should have been extended to persons not minors as well. There is a class of individuals who are a greater curse to our trades than the persons calculated to be reached by this law. When enacting a law for the removal of an evil we believe in going right to the root. Although this law provides that "said minor person shall be bound to serve his employer or employers for a term of not less than

three years," yet we fail to see wherein the law applies to a person over the age of twenty-one years.

Supposing that a young man twenty years of age, would make an agreement with his employer in accordance with the above law, that is, to serve his employer for a term of three or even five years. what is there in the law to bind him after he has attained the age of twenty-one years. The law is purely a dead letter, except in cases where the apprentice is not over eighteen years of age.

We hope, therefore, that the Trades organizations of the entire country as well as New York will give this important matter their earnest attention. Particularly machinists and blacksmiths should be up and doing, as we know of no other trades that suffer so much for the want of a good, efficient apprentice law as our trades do.

Narrow Minded Nationalism.

OF all the evils with which we have to contend, none tend to impede the progress of our Trades Unions so much as a narrow minded nationalism on the part of so many who left their native land and come to America to cast their fate in the balance with men of every clime. Some there are, who hope some day to convert the whole American people to their peculiar

notion of how Governments should be conducted, and to take pattern after the Governments under whose benign influences they could not be recognized only as the "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Countries in which the laboring classes can never hope to acquire any political influence, but must bow in humble submission to the decrees of some self-constituted Pluto, whose power is absolute. Yet strange as it may seem, these same men who were driven from their native land through the despotic influences of a monied aristocracy, or a landed nobility, as soon as they obtain a foothold in this country, become clamorous to have the institutions of our country changed or modeled after the institutions of their country. Some, yes! a large number of these men, carry their national prejudices, or narrow minded nationalism so far, that they even insist that the mechanics of America should throw aside their organizations for imported institutions, which have utterly failed to secure to them their rights, or influenced employers to pay anything more than starvation prices for labor.

We have often thought it strange when we heard it remarked by these men, that nothing is as good in this country as in the old country, even our Trades Unions cannot be com-

pared to theirs in strength, numbers and efficiency. The mechanics of America have not the brain, it seems, to enable them to build up organizations that will compare favorably with theirs. Some again are so narrow minded that they will not connect themselves with any organization which is not a genuine imported English, German, or French, &c, when there is not a sensible man among them, who does not know that they can never with any chances for success hope to unite all the different conflicting elements in this country under the head of any other than an American organization.

It does seem to us, when we hear these men talk and prate of having the cause of labor at heart, that they are falsifiers and hypocrites of the first water. If they know anything they must know, that the objects of our organizations can be more easily accomplished all being united under one head, than if we were divided into different and antagonistic associations. Then if they know these things, why do they stand aloof from us? Is it not plain to the mind of every thinking man that it is because their national prejudice is a barrier in the way. Certainly their actions establish the fact that a narrow minded nationalism predominates.

On the other hand there are

organizations in this country strictly American, whose doors are barred against any and every man who does not happen to be born in the United States of America. This we think is decidedly wrong, and productive of no good whatever. Simply because a man is born in some foreign country—something for which God alone is responsible—is no reason that he should not enjoy all the rights and privileges enjoyed by men of American birth. America should be in fact, what it is in name, an "asylum for the oppressed of every clime;" and should therefore welcome to our shores all who come here of their own free will and accord. To men who come among us with a view to bettering their condition, if they will but support the institutions of our country, we should extend to them the right hand of fellowship.

Workingmen should not let the boundary lines of countries divide them. Their interests are identical the world over and should therefore be united.

The machinist and blacksmith, no matter from what country, are welcome to our ranks; the doors of our organization are open to them.

We hope, therefore, that men who have heretofore stood aloof from us simply because our organization did not have its origin in the country which gave them birth, will do so no

longer, but connect themselves with our association as soon as possible, and thus destroy the odium which has so long characterized them a *narrow minded nationalism*.

Incorporation of the International Union.

ON Tuesday, August 22, 1871, the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' International Union became incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio. Every Union located in the United States of America, working under a charter granted by the International Union, is now a legal body; and recognized by the courts of our land, they can sue and be sued, buy, sell, &c., in the incorporate name of the organization.

We have every reason to believe, that henceforth the progress of the organization will be even more rapid than it has been during the past six months; and the progress made since March last, is without a parallel in the history of the association. The six months just past have marked an era in our history unprecedented by anything our association has yet witnessed.—Thirty-one additional branches have been instituted, and we predict that the next six months will eclipse the past six as much as they have eclipsed any preceding six months. If our members continue to labor, ere the sun of 1872 has reached its

meridian height, the hopes of the founders of the organization will be fully realized.

The incorporation of the International Union has given it character, substantiality, and a real corporeal existence, enjoyed by no other National or International Trades Organization. The consummation of the objects contemplated is now merely a question of time; the greatest impediment to success has been removed—an impediment which has caused much labor, much discussion, and more anxiety on the part of our members than anything that has yet come in our way. The absence of a legal charter has retarded our progress and wrought material injury to the organization, perhaps more than anything we know of.

The Mutual Life Insurance Feature in particular has progressed very slowly, solely on account of the International Union not having been incorporated. Men would claim that if they took out a policy of Insurance the organization could give no positive assurance that in case of death, their family or heirs would receive that which was guaranteed to them by the International Union.

But now that the organization is incorporated, every member may rest assured that every obligation made to them will be most sacredly kept. The insurance feature has

received an impetus which will soon place it in the position contemplated by its founders. Being chartered will also act as a bulwark of protection against domestic thieves, or "Treasury eaters," as brother Bradford terms them. In short, new life has been instilled into the organization and a marked improvement will be plainly visible from the day the International Union became an incorporated body.

Conference.

ON the 19th ult., the Treasurer of the I. U. Bro., F. P. McFeely, came to Cleveland for the purpose of holding a conference with us preparatory to our western trip. We deemed it essentially necessary that we should have a general survey of the ground that lies before us, before proceeding to cultivate it. We are pleased to note that in this campaign we shall not run short in the sinews of war. Bro. McFeely says he can furnish them faster than we can find use for them. Although there is nothing of any private nature connected with this conference, we do not deem it prudent to give the particulars at present; but if our members will read the JOURNAL closely, they will notice a change in the aspect of affairs during the coming three months which will astonish them.

The following is our contemplated

route. We will adhere to the programme as near as possible:

Galion, O.,	Sept. 11.
Columbus, O.,	" 12.
Cincinnati, O.,	" 14.
Louisville, Ky.,	" 16.
Vincennes, Ind.,	" 18.
Evansville, Ind.,	" 20.
Centralia, Ill.,	" 22.
St. Louis, Mo.,	" 24.
Jefferson City, Mo.,	" 26.
Wyandotte, Kan.,	" 28.
St. Joseph, Mo.,	" 30.
Council Bluffs, Iowa,	Oct. 2.
Des Moines, Iowa,	" 4.
Ottumwa, Iowa,	" 5.
Keokuk, Iowa,	" 6.
Burlington, Iowa,	" 7.
Davenport, Iowa,	" 9.
Dubuque, Iowa,	" 11.
Minneapolis, Minn.,	" 13.
St. Paul, Minn.,	" 14.
Watertown, Wis.,	" 16.
Milwaukee, Wis.,	" 17.
Racine, Wis.,	" 18.
Chicago, Ill.,	" 19.
Amboy, Ill.,	" 20.
Aurora, Ill.,	" 21.
Quincy, Ill.,	" 22.
Ottawa, Ill.,	" 23.
Bloomington, Ill.,	" 25.
Peoria, Ill.,	" 26.
Hannibal, Mo.,	" 29.
Springfield, Ill.,	" 31.
Mattoon, Ill.,	Nov. 2.
Terre Haute, Ind.,	" 3.
LaFayette, Ind.,	" 5.
LOGANSPOUT, Ind.,	" 6.

Michigan City, Ind., Nov. 8.
Elkhart, Ind., " 10.
Adrian, Mich., " 12.
Toledo, O., " 13.
Sandusky, O., " 15.
Cleveland, O., " 17.

We have a big job before us. We hope, therefore, that our Brothers through the West will open a correspondence with any and all of the above places where we have no Union, with a view to getting up public meetings on the dates above mentioned. Unless this is done, we cannot possibly get around at the time stated in the programme, and it may possibly take us until next winter.

What is a Machinist?

Having seen some very laughable and curious definitions given of the term machinist, by some of our adversaries in the discussion of an American "Apprentice System," we can hardly refrain from re-producing them here. One of these writers, in just so many words, says that a man who simply knows how to put an Engine together or take it apart, is not a machinist. In an other issue of the same publication, Vol. 5, No. 9, Page 386, he publishes an article and covers it with an Editorial cloak, when in fact the article was not written by him. In this article a man who can handle a monkey wrench, or

drive a key out of a connecting rod is a machinist, and that it is very essential that "*an Engineer*" (mark the language,) should know how to strip an engine and get her out of the ditch, in case of a run off. The man who can get an engine on the track or load her on a car, is a machinist. According to the language of the article in question, Sampson of Theological fame was a machinist, because his strength enabled him to slay several thousand Philistines, with, not exactly a monkey wrench, but a jaw-bone of an ass. He also turned a mill and gave various other astonishing and truly wonderful exhibitions of his strength. So if strength constitutes a machinist, Sampson was surely a machinist. We think the theory of the writer in question simply absurd.

In case of a run off or smash up, who ever heard of the runner stripping the engine and getting her on the track? The first thing generally done, is to send to the shop and get machinists to go out to the wreck and do this work, and very often the man who ran the engine is not near the engine while this is being done, but very often is sitting in (what is commonly called) the sweat room in the Superintendent's or Master Mechanic's office, showing clearly that his valuable services are not required at the wreck, and in this case it matters little whether he is or is not a practical machinist.

The writer of the article in question claims to be a machinist, and no doubt he is, but if we are permitted to judge from his writing, we are lead to believe that he is simply a "monkey wrench machinist," for he would have us believe that a man who can handle a monkey wrench on the road, is a machinist. A man who can block up an engine in case of a broken spring, is a machinist; a man who can fasten one end of a spring with a chain, in case a spring hanger breaks, is a machinist; a man who knows enough to take off the left hand parallel rod in case the right hand is broken and has to be taken off, is a machinist.

We agree with the writer when he says that the Locomotive runner should know exactly what to do in case of an accident on the road, and acquire this knowledge before he runs an engine. But a possession of this knowledge does not make him a machinist. A man may know how to take an engine apart and put it together again, and he may be able to do this himself, yet he cannot be called a practical machinist, and unless he can make the different parts of the machine, *he is not a practical machinist.*

A man might, with the same logic and propriety as the writer on monkey wrench machinists, claim that the man who knows how to pull a

throttle lever and run an engine successfully over the road, is a machinist, notwithstanding he only handles a machine that was built by machinists.

We have often seen advertisements in newspapers for first-class machinists, which read something like this: "Wanted, three or four first-class machinists to run a Grover and Baker machine, those who understand working on coats preferred." It seems of late, that everybody who builds, helps build or runs a machine of any kind, lays claim to the title of machinist. It would seem that this title is getting very popular with some people, while with others it is not.

With persons calling themselves machinists, who can lay any claim whatever to the title, we have no fault to find. But when we see an attempt made to rob men of the honorable title to whom it alone belongs—we simply object, particularly when the person making the attempt, can lay no claim whatever to the title. We refer to articles which recently appeared in the L. E. Journal, where machinists are dubbed as "Shop Men." What a perversion of the original term. No doubt we will soon hear of an explosion of the cranium that gave birth to the above misnomer, and the men to whom the reference is made, will surely feel themselves flattered when they consider the source whence it came

Our Trip.

On Monday, August 7th, we left Cleveland for Renovo, Pa., where we were called to address a public meeting. Upon our arrival in Renovo we found that all necessary arrangements had been made. On the following evening we were greeted by the largest audience—in proportion to the number of inhabitants—we have ever been favored with. The brothers of No. 3 are alive to the interest of union, and only wish the same thing could be said of our fellow craftsmen generally.

On Wednesday morning we started for Williamsport, and in the evening we organized M. & B. U. No. 20, of Pennsylvania, with the following as charter members, Thos. Elles, A. H. Uptegrove, G. H. Falsom, Joseph Taylor, James M. Thornton, Robert H. Brockhart, Chas. W. Hamilton, A. A. Stevenson, John H. Beeler, Earnest Trognitz, Geo. G. Wyband, David Cooney, M. H. Caldwell, E. B. Mooney. Much credit is due brother Caldwell for earnest efforts in behalf of the organization.

On the following evening we addressed a public meeting in Elmira, and have reasons to believe that the union will be benefited thereby.

On Monday, 14th ult., in company with Bro. Holmes of No. 7 of N. Y., we started for Palmyra,

where a misunderstanding had existed for some time, between the employers and the members of our organization. Upon our arrival there, we proceeded at once toward the shop, where we found Mr. J. M. Jones, Superintendent of the Works.

Having previously opened a correspondence with him, as to the object of our visit, we were not long in making ourself acquainted. A few moments conversation convinced us that he had been shamefully wronged by misrepresentations and false reports, calculated to injure not only him, but bring reproach upon the organization.

Arrangements were at once made for a meeting in the afternoon, for the purpose of investigating the matter, and ascertain, if possible, if the difficulty or misunderstanding could not be removed, and the trouble between the Union and the Company amicably settled, the Union resuscitated, and peace and harmony established among the men.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the meeting was called to order by Brother Harry Thomas. Twenty-four were present, including Mr. J. M. Jones, Superintendent, Bro. Holmes and ourself. All letters and documents we had in our possession that had any bearing upon the grievance were read before the meeting, and

although a portion of their contents were true, yet a large portion was simply based upon hearsay. However, in the course of the investigation, we became fully convinced that the trouble lay with the foreman of the shop, he should have been held responsible. We also became fully convinced that Mr. Jones was entirely free from blame, except that the foreman had asked a man to run two machines and was backed by Mr. Jones at the time.

We believe that the men in the employ of the Jones Manufacturing Company, as mechanics, will compare favorably with any same number of men anywhere in the country, and we believe them capable of doing a fair day's work without running two machines at the same time. And we are satisfied that the Company is by this time fully convinced of this fact. We do not believe that any man officially connected with this establishment, except the foreman, would do anything that would render it disagreeable for the men in their employ.

At the close of the investigation, a proposition was made to reorganize, in which all the men readily acquiesced. Mr. Jones also expressed himself in favor of the union and hoped the men would organize. He also hoped that two or three other men in his employ would connect themselves with the Union, they

were making a livelihood in this country, were under the protection of our laws, enjoyed the same rights as men do who support the institutions of our country, and instead of sending their money across the Atlantic to support an institution whose headquarters are located in a foreign country, they would do better to support an organization that belongs in this country, and thus convince the American people they can come here to reside, and not be the slaves of a bigoted and narrow-minded National Prejudice. A resolution was introduced, which resulted in the reorganization of M. & B. U. No. 6 of N. Y. with 21 members, every journeyman Machinist and Blacksmith present, residing in Palmyra, became a member.

We hope that the men referred to by Mr. Jones will stand back no longer, but connect themselves with our organization at once. Our earnest wish is that not only our members in the employ of the Jones Manufacturing Co., but our members throughout the entire country, will see the necessity of going hand in hand with our employers.

We return thanks to Brothers in Palmyra for favors, and especially thank Mr. J. M. Jones for the interest manifested in our behalf.

We took our leave of the Brothers, feeling highly pleased with the

result of our visit to Palmyra. We started for Rochester, N. Y., in company with Brother Holmes and two other Brothers, members of No. 6. We reached the hall of No. 7 at about 9 o'clock, P. M., where we found a goodly number of our brothers anxiously awaiting our return, and eager to hear the result of our visit to Palmyra. We must say we were highly pleased with No. 7, and no doubt the Cor. Sec., Bro. L. F. Seiler, will say something ban- nery this month. We left Roches- ter for Cleveland direct, and were only sorry that we could not stop over in Buffalo, to see the members of Old No. 5. We promise how- ever, that after our western cam- paign we will make a special trip to Buffalo.

Brevities.

NEW UNIONS.

Organized since last reported, No. 2 of Geor- gia, Augusta, by Deputy President, Henry Haney and Bro. L. P. King. No. 4, of Ala- bama, Mobile, by Deputy President, Richard Walker. No. 3, of Tennessee, Jackson, by Deputy President, H. C. Good. No. 2, of In- diana, Terre Haute, by Special Deputy Owen Foy. No. 1, of Maryland, Baltimore, by De- puty President, P. A. O'Brian. No. 20, of Penn- sylvania, Williamsport, and No. 6, of New York, Palmyra, by the President of the I. U.

We have just received letters from Chilli- cothe, Ohio, and Company Shops, North Caro- lina, for instructions to organize, and no doubt Savannah, Ga., will be in the fold before the issue of the next Journal.

CIRCULAR NO. 6.

Received on the above circular during the

month: No 1, of Miss., \$11.00; No. 3, of Ill., \$10.00. Total \$21.00. Disbursed \$25.00.

EXPIRATION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

With the next number of the Journal over 500 subscriptions expire. We hope, therefore, that our friends who have worked so faithful when the Journal first made its appearance, and who have continued their labors in be- half of our organ, will brace for renewed effort. We hope that every subscriber will re- turn his name with at least one or two more subscribers.

A MYSTERY.

During the past month we have received quite a number of letters from different parties, stating that they could not understand the state of trade, &c., as published each month in the Journal; and that quite a large number of sub- scribers were in a similar predicament, request- ing to be let into the mystery of understanding this matter. As our time has been so much occupied, it has been utterly impossible to an- swer all these communications, and we thought the best plan would be to answer them through the Journal. We will therefore say to parties in New Orleans and various other places, the only legitimate way we know of by which they can obtain the information they desire, if they are machinists or blacksmiths, is, to connect themselves with the Machinists and Black- smiths' Union.

CHANGES IN THE LIST OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

Corresponding Secretaries will make the fol- lowing changes and additions: No. 1, of N. Y., John Hart, West Albany R. R. Shop. No. 2, of N. Y., Edwin Pullen, Box 412. No. 20, of Pa., A. H. Uptegrove, Williamsport. No. 2, of Ind., David H. Murchy. No. 3, of Ind., R. M. Pringle, Box 1,277, Terre Haute. No. 2, of Ga., B. P. Lockwood, Ga. R. R. Shop, Augusta. No. 1, of Md., George H. Wholey, 48 South Poppleton street, Baltimore. No. 4, of Ala., John Mahony, Mobile.

THANKS.

Our thanks are due Mr. Wm. J. Jessup for valuable documents.

NON-MEMBERS.

During the month we have received several letters asking how were members of the organization going to tell a member in good standing in the Union from a suspended member?

Answer: The one can show a clear card and the other cannot. So, if a machinist or blacksmith hails from a place where there is a Union and is without a clear card, it proves that one of the following reasons is true: He is either a suspended or an expelled member, or he is morally or mechanically disqualified from becoming a member. Members throughout the organization are requested not to recognize men as members without a clear card.

CHARTER MEMBERS OF M. & B. U., NO. 2, OF INDIANA.

According to our promise in the last issue of the Journal, we publish the names of the charter members of No. 2 of Indiana:

Alexander Muirhead,	Harry Whitman,
Eugene Hight,	George Crosby,
James R. Bradley,	Jerry Miller,
Thomas Wood,	William Beals,
David H. Murchy,	William Hight,
B. O. Diffenderfer,	John Whinery,
G. E. King,	Job Whittles,
Thomas Shaffen,	Eli J. Carder,
John McMillen,	Peter Mueller,
James Swithenbank,	Jacob Frederick,
Peter Scheid,	Jacob Roeller,
Jerry Seppel,	Hugh Hagan,
W. W. Woolford,	

We also promised that we would publish the name of the villain who appropriated to his own use the funds of old No. 2, of Ind. This promise we intended to keep, but as we are requested by No. 2 not to publish his name at present, but give him another trial, to this request of No. 2 we say, Amen! We will give him a reasonable length of time to square up. And if he fails to show a clean balance sheet, we will publish his name to the world. "A word to the wise," &c.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

In our last issue we promised that we would publish the name of the person sending the largest list of subscribers during the month; also the name of the person who, through his own exertions, has sent in the largest list since the commencement of the enlarged Journal. The person sending in the largest list during the month, is James Farran, of Chillicothe, O., who sent in a list of 33 paid up yearly subscribers. The person who sent in the largest list since the commencement of the Journal, is John Fehrenbatch, who sent in 481 yearly subscribers. The largest list sent in by any person not connected with this office, is 58, which was sent by Rufus B. Thorne, of Amboy, Ill.

ANOTHER CHAMPION OF LABOR'S CAUSE.

Just as we are going to press, we received the MONITOR, published in Portland, Maine. Notwithstanding the crowded condition of our columns, we can always find room enough to notice such powerful auxiliary to the cause of labor. It is quite a large four page 28 column paper, ably and creditably edited by Joseph B. Hall, Esq., whose bold and fearless denunciations and exposition of wrong and corruption, deserves the praise of every toiler in the land. We have for a long time tried to wake up the drowsy elements of our trades in Portland, but without success. However, we have some hopes now, and if the Monitor continues in the future as it has in the past, we will find the machinists and blacksmiths, not only of Portland, but of the entire State, enrolled under the flag of our union. We bid the Monitor a God speed in its new field of labor.

ERRATUM.

In middle of the second paragraph, first column, page 295, August No. of the Journal, it should read, "We will now take *fourteen and thirteen-sixteenths* instead of *fourteen and eleven-sixteenths*."

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Received of M. & B. U. No. 3 of Pa. \$20.00 for traveling expenses.

Poetry.

Swell Our Ranks.

AN APPEAL TO NON-CAMPBELL MEN.

BY DUGALD CAMPBELL.

Swell our ranks, ye sons of labor,
Why aloof from Union stand?
See our banner proudly floating
O'er the broad and fertile land.

Hour by hour your chains grow stronger,
Heedless stand ye looking on;
Is the love of home and freedom
From your souls forever gone?

Fast, oh! fast, you're sinking, brothers,
'Neath the iron heel of knaves—
God! is this fair land of freedom
To be doomed by self-made slaves?

Oh, ye old and peerless heroes,
Who did battle for us all,
In the days of Freedom's life throes,
Look not earthward on our fall!

Look not on your servile offspring,
Who to brothers bend the knee,
Afraid to utter thoughts within them,
Or do battle with the free.

Is the sweat of God like labor
Oozing for the pampered few?
Is the workhouse, in life's sunset,
All that falleth to its due?

Disunited we are nothing
But a straw before the blast;
But united we can grapple
With the spoiler till the last.

Rally round our standard, brothers—
Nothing else your rights can save;
Better 'neath the sod be sleeping,
Than be to fellow-mortal slave.

Come from Golden California—
Come from forest skirted Maine—
Come from ev'ry quarter, brothers,
Heralding great Labor's reign!

New Haven (Conn.) Sunday Morning Union.

General Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Correspondents will please send in their effusions as early in the month as possible, so as to avoid being crowded out.

M. & B. U. No. 3, of Ind. Organized— Report of Special Deputy President, Owen Foy.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Pursuant to instructions I proceeded to Terre Haute on the 21st inst., to organize M. & B. U. No. 3 of Ind. Upon my arrival in the Prairie City, I proceeded

without delay to the Eagle Iron Works in search of Mr. Leonard. I was informed that he was out, but would be back in the evening. Finding that no time was to be lost, I looked about me, and finally made a raid on the first man I saw, that I thought looked like a good man. In this I was not mistaken, for it turned out to be Mr. B. H. Sanderson, a man of the right stripe. After dinner I was met at the hotel by Mr. Sanderson and Mr. Rommel, formerly of No. 11, of Reading, Pa., who, although absent from the home of his Union, did not forget the principles instilled in his mind while a resident of Reading.

The council chamber was secured for the meeting in the evening. We then took a trip through the different shops; in the meantime we came across Mr. W. F. Leonard, formerly of No. 5 of Ind. Although this Union has for years been numbered among the things that were, yet Mr. Leonard continued a staunch Union man in principle, and has ever improved an opportunity when he could advance the cause of our common Brotherhood.

In the evening we met for business, and according to the usages of our organization, I initiated the following as charter members of the M. & B. U., No. 3, of Ind.

W. F. Leonard, B. H. Sanderson, Geo. Rommel, Herman Scherer, Wm. F. Gibson, Robert N. Pringle, C. Kantner, John Wall, F. A. Metten, A. Freridlas, Peter B. Allen, Edw. O'Neal, John G. Dobbs, Fred. Briggs, Wm. C. Riley, Jas. S. Condell.

After the initiation I installed the following officers:

President—W. F. Leonard.
Vice President—B. H. Sanderson.
Rec. Secretary—Geo. Rommel.
Cor. Secretary—Robert M. Pringle.
Fin. Secretary—Wm. G. Gibson.
Treasurer—Herman Scherer.
Conductor—C. Kantner.
D. K.—John Wall.

After the installation I gave them all the information I could. I urged upon them the great necessity of enrolling under our banner all who were eligible under our constitution.

They are anxious for their charter, and would like to get it as soon as possible. They are a fine set of men, and are in earnest in the good work, and if I am not much mistaken, they will, in a very short time, have one of the very best Unions in the State. It is due the Brothers to remark, that I was treated very kindly whilst amongst them. I enjoyed myself very much, and only hope that I have given satisfaction in the execution of the duties that were assigned me.

Respectfully,

OWEN FOY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 23, 1871.

BALTIMORE, MD., Aug. 27, 1871.

JOHN FEHRENBATCH, President I. U.:

DEAR SIR:—No doubt you have given up all hope of hearing from me. I have delayed until now I can write to you with a big heart. I advertised for a meeting of the machinists and blacksmiths of Baltimore, for the purpose of securing as many as possible of the men who had been members of the old Union. Finally the time for the meeting arrived. You can imagine my feelings while tracing my steps towards the hall; such anxiety I never experienced in my life; not knowing whether or not we could succeed in placing Baltimore once more with her sister cities in the ranks of Union. Whether I was successful or not, I will leave that for you to say. The following are the charter members:

MACHINISTS.

James E. Walters,	Geo. H. Wholey,
James R. Loane,	James E. Poole,
M. Rowland,	John T. Moore,
Michael Welsh,	Thos. W. Rixhan,
Chas. B. Galloway,	Patrick E. Tierney,
John W. Welsh,	Jos. Baldwin,
John Holmes,	Jas. Lynch,
Michael Burns,	W. J. McCleary,
A. H. Beaumont,	J. T. Mercer,
Albert A. Murray,	W. E. Gainor,
Wm. R. Ryan,	Henry C. R. Kelly,
Jos. Ware,	J. J. Flannery,
J. H. Poole,	Jos. B. Shipley,
John Litsinger,	J. Mills,

Edw. Straney,	G. D. Peddicord,
A. J. Hilton,	E. M. Luckett,
John A. Wilson,	Wm. Turner,
Geo. H. Shipley,	Geo. A. Whitehouse,
Chas. W. Keyser,	Thomas Newton,
Jas. Armitage,	Henry W. Baird.
P. A. O'Brian,	

BLACKSMITHS.

Wm. M. Montague,	Edmond Humphreys,
John Yeakel,	Thomas Weaver,
Thomas Davis,	J. H. Sewell,
John Lare,	C. Hooper,
M. S. Culp,	W. R. Sewell,
John Green,	Henry Hinds,
	D. Kirby.

OFFICERS.

James R. Loane, *President*.
 Wm. M. Montague, *Vice President*.
 Thomas Davis, *Rec. Sec.*
 Geo. H. Wholey, *Fin. Sec.*
 James E. Walters, *Cor. Sec.*
 John Holmes, *Treasurer*.
 John Mercer, *Conductor*.
 Thomas Rixhan, *Door Keeper*.

So you see Baltimore can once more hold up her head with pride as she stands in the ranks of the grand army battling for labor's cause. You may expect to hear more good news from this place. We propose that Wilmington, Del., shall not be left out in the cold. Hoping that I have given satisfaction as your Deputy, I remain

Fraternally yours,

P. A. O'BRIAN,
 Deputy Pres't, I. U.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Aug. 27, 1871.

Editor Machinists and Blacksmiths' Journal:

While reading the article on "Apprentice System" in the last Journal, this paragraph by your opponent caught my eye: "Our plan carried out, to have engineers and firemen work in the shop when their engines are being repaired, *would in no way interfere with a machinist or blacksmith.*" About fifteen years ago I was working for a short time on the N. A. E. S. R. R. at N. A. in Indiana. Mr. E. B., the M. M., made it a practice to have four or five

engineers and firemen working in the shop, and would have them jack up engines and take out wheels and put them in again. He would not allow a machinist around the engine while this was going on, but we had to take the rods, &c., off the engine, also to couple them up again after the wheels were in. The first engine I worked on, they threw over on its side; the next one another machinist (who I will call Dick) and myself had to work until 6 o'clock at night to couple her up, as the engine had to take the express north that night after our job was done. I went to put my tools by and the engineer got upon the engine to run her back on the turn-table, when Dick called out to me from the engine, "Bill, what the h—l is the matter with this engine? she is running ahead instead of back." I told him the driving wheels must be in wrong—the R. H. side must be where L. H. ought to be. I went to the engine and found it was so; that engine did not make a trip that night, and there was some discharging of firemen done the next morning.

W. R.

Editor Machinists and Blacksmiths' Monthly Journal:

It is only recently that I first saw your Monthly Journal, and seeing a discussion between you, Charles Wilson and others, on the question, "Should Locomotive Engineers be Machinists," and being a locomotive engineer myself, I hope to see some good sound argument on the part of our editor (Charles Wilson). I therefore want your Journal, so that I can read both sides of the question. Enclosed please find one dollar. By giving the above a place in your Journal, you will much oblige,

Yours truly,

RICHARD GOODELL.

CINCINNATI, O., 21st Ward, Aug. 7, 1871.

Crowded Out.

Several important communications, for want of space, are laid over until next month. Also a piece of poetry, entitled "*They Say!*" by Bro. Augustus Dow, of No. 9. of N. Y., which will appear in our next issue.—ED.

Reports of Officers.

Report of the President of the International Union of M. and B. of N. A.

To all Unions under the jurisdiction of the International Union:

The following were the Receipts and Disbursements for the month ending August 31st, 1871:

RECEIPTS.

Aug.		1	Sub	Jour.	\$	
	Selma, Ala.				8	00
	1 Wellsville, O.				16	00
	1 G. Rapids Mich.				1	00
	3 Water Valley Miss.				1	00
	4 Buffalo, N. Y.				3	00
	4 Harrisburg, Pa.				1	00
	5 Rochester, N. Y.				1	00
	5 Meadville, Pa.				3	00
	7 Toronto, Ont.				5	50
	7 Louisville, Ky.				1	00
	8 Cleveland, O.				2	00
	9 Cincinnati, O.				1	00
	10 Buffalo, N. Y.				1	00
	10 Gallion, O.				1	00
	11 Rochester, N. Y.				2	00
	11 Wellsville, O.				1	00
	16 N. Y. City				1	00
	18 Syracuse, N. Y.				10	00
	21 N. Y. City				4	00
	22 Cleveland, O.				1	00
	24 Lockport, N. Y.				1	00
	29 Fort Wayne, Ind.				6	00
	29 Renovo, Pa.				2	00
	29 Chillicothe, O.				33	00
	30 Hornelsville, N. Y.				1	00
	30 Binghamton, N. Y.				9	00
	30 Buffalo, N. Y.				10	00
	30 Milwaukee, Wis.				15	00
	30 Syracuse, N. Y.				1	50
	30 N. Y. City,					20
	9 3 Badges, N. Y. City				3	00
	22 Treasurer I. U.				398	00

Total.....\$544 20

DISBURSEMENTS.

Aug.		1	\$	
	Express on Money Package.		1	35
	1 Money Orders.....		10	
	2 Postage Stamps.....		3	00
	2 Premium on Journal.....		3	00
	2 Telegraph, Ft. Wayne.....		85	
	3 Gas Bill.....		25	
	5 Postal Order.....		20	
	5 Wrapping Paper.....		60	
	5 Marking Books.....		75	
	7 1 Quart Ink.....		1	00
	7 Ribbon.....		20	

Aug. 7 Postage.....	69
" 9 3,000 Journals.....	160 00
" 10 Postage Stamps.....	4 00
" 11 Money Order.....	10
" 12 Postage.....	1 00
" 12 ½ Gallon Mucilage.....	1 50
" 17 Postage Stamps.....	3 00
" 17 Express on Money Package.	1 55
" 18 Money Order.....	10
" 19 Telegraph, Terre Haute.....	90
" 19 Telegraph, Indianapolis.....	90
" 21 Registering Letter.....	90
" 22 Ins. Money Refunded, R. W. Cowell.....	1 00
" 22 Seal.....	5 50
" 22 Letter Book.....	2 00
" 28 Telegram to Pittsburgh.....	65
" 23 Expenses to Williamsport and Palmyra.....	22 94
" 23 Box Wafers.....	20
" 23 1 Yard Ribbon.....	13
" 24 Telegram Indianapolis.....	70
" 24 Postage Stamps.....	4 00
" 25 Express on Money Package..	25
" 26 Registering Letter.....	24
" 26 500 Statement Headings.....	4 50
" 28 3,000 Copies Constitution....	97 00
" 30 Money Order.....	10
" 31 3,000 Traveling Cards.....	26 00
" 31 2,000 Expiration Notices.....	4 00
" 31 Post Box.....	1 13
" 31 Office Rent.....	6 00
" 31 City Directory.....	1 50
" 31 Clerks Salary.....	75 00

Total.....\$437 98

JOHN FEHRENBATCH,
President I. U.

Secretary's Report.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
SYRACUSE, Sept. 1, 1871. }

To the Officers and Members of the International and Subordinate Unions of Machinists and Blacksmiths of North America.

The Receipts and Disbursements at this Department for the month ending Aug. 31, 1871, were as follows:

RECEIPTS FOR MEMBERSHIP AND POLICY FEES:

Aug, 2 J. G. Hecker, No. 23, of N. Y. \$	2 00
" 25 Malcolm Grant, " 4, of Tenn.,	4 00
" 31 J. G. Hecker, " 23, of N. Y.	6 00

Total.....\$12 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Aug. 3 Postage Stamps.....\$	50
" 5 J. W. Gardner, agent fees.....	1 00
" 5 1 box envelopes and printing	
Return Address.....	2 00
" 31 Postage.....	50

Total.....\$ 4 00

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED UPON BRO. MIATT'S CLAIM.

Aug. 5 J. W. Gardner, No. 3, of O.,	\$1 00
" 21 R. W. Cowell of No. 1, of Ky.,	1 00

Total.\$2 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Aug. 5 J. W. Gardner, agent's fees, \$	70
" 10 Money order.....	45
" 10 Paid F. P. McFeely.....	100 00
" Post Office order, sending same...	50
" Paid F. P. McFeely.....	17 03

Total.....\$118 38

WM. F. UPRIGHT,

Secretary M. L. I. D. of M. & B. of N. A.

State of Trade.

Reports under this head should be brief as possible. Any Union failing to see a report of their Secretary will know that the report was not sent, or that it was sent too late for publication. To insure insertion, all reports must be mailed on or before the first of each month. The state of trade, the rate of wages, the number of men out of employment, and number of vacancies, being matters of great importance to our craft, should be reported each month. Any Secretary who, through negligence or otherwise, does not attend to his duties, should resign at once.

No. 1 of Md. Trade G; wages I T H to I L. T. The machinists and blacksmiths of Baltimore have at last aroused to a sense of their duty, and having seen and felt the effects of a Union, determined once more to make an effort in their own behalf, and organized themselves under the broad banner of Union with every prospect of success. At the first meeting twenty-five were present who formed the Union, with a determination of pushing on until all who are worthy will be united with us. At our second meeting twenty-eight more joined with us in the good cause, and there is a good prospect of twice the number at our next meeting. We have a good deal to contend with, as there are some who tell us we are all fuss and feathers, and will not make any efforts themselves, nor encourage others, but would rather wait and see the thing succeed before they join us. We are determined there shall be no such

word as "fail" with us, "Excelsior" being our motto. Many thanks are due Bro. P. A. O'Brian for the noble efforts made in behalf of the Union here, in stimulating the members to a sense of the duty they owed to themselves and showing them the benefits of being enrolled under the broad canopy of Union. I tell you Bro. O'Brian is the right man in the right place. No. 1 of Md. meets every Friday evening at corner of Fayette and Gay streets. We would like a visit from the President of the I. U., to awaken a still greater interest in our cause here, as there is plenty of material to work on.

G. H. W., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 4, of Ind. Trade B, initiated T. F. Taylor, E. D. Bonsell and George Given. Admitted by card, Fred, Loring, from No. 1 of Ohio. Cards granted to Samuel Coburn and Rudolph Becker. Applying for relief one. Members who have been sick and received benefits regular, have come to the conclusion that there is some advantage in belonging to an institution from which they receive assistance when unable to attend to their usual employment, and express themselves in this manner: "I did not think the Union would pay so regular, and as long as I work at the trade I will belong to the Union and be a member in good standing." Mr. Editor, I am glad to see so many think our beneficial act a good one, and hope those brothers who are in arrears will come up to the mark and settle with No. 4 and be members in good standing. If a certain individual had kept his dues paid up in No. 4, he would be in better circumstances to-day than he is. His case should be a warning to others. No. 4 meets 1st and 3d Thursday in the month, at M. & B. Hall, opposite Court House. A. J. M., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 3 of Ala. Trade D. Initiated this month, James Mulligan, blacksmith. Withdrawn by card, P. J. McNamara. Our Union is still on the increase and a fair prospect ahead. Our monthly reports do not show a very large attendance at the meetings, but it is impossible for all to attend; some are engineers on the road and some absent from the city; yet, there are a few here who could attend more regular than they do; we intend to give them a wholesome admonition by next meeting, and see if we can't arouse them from the lethargy into which they have fallen.

J. J. McM., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 7 of Ind. Trade I in some shops and G in others; wages from I L T to V I L. Withdrawn by card 3. (Who are they?—Ed.) Union feeling very good. No. 7 meets every 1st and 3d Thursday in each month.

J. P., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 11 of Pa. Trade D; wages from D N T to I G L. Initiated this month Henry Wentzel, machinist. A good many others are about to join our Union. After men become convinced that ours is an institution that will improve their condition morally, socially and financially, and benefit both themselves and their families, they do not hesitate to become connected with it. The Journal takes well here. We pass it around among the men in the shop, and as soon as they read it, they are satisfied it is a good thing and subscribe for it, and before long you may expect a list from this place. The names of our officers were sent on for publication in the July Journal, but have not appeared yet. They are as follows: Pres., J. Summons; V. P., Wm. Brown; R. S., Francis Dersch; F. S., Irwin Sandt; Treas., N. Lewan; C. S., D. A. Knabb; Con., L. Newland; O. D., G. Koch; I. D., S. King. No. 11 meets every Friday evening in Remack's Hall, on Penn street above Sixth, where we will be happy to see all Brothers with clear cards, and will do every thing in our power to interest them. D. A. K., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 23 of Pa. Trade G; wages from I L T to V T L for machinists, and I L T to V E L for blacksmiths. Initiated James Ewing and Thomas Jenkins, blacksmiths. Withdrawn by card for a new field of action, Henry Green and C. McCarthy. Our officers for the present term are: Pres., Samuel Nuttall; Vice Pres., Robert Noble; R. S., Robert Templeton; F. S., Michael Condon; C. S., Wm. W. Dier; Treas., Geo. Wilson; Con., John Adams; D. K., Caleb Harris. I am happy to state that No. 23 is in splendid working order. Union feeling never was better. We have favorably impressed the public mind, and I dare say, ere the dawn of '72 a dozen new stars will grace our banner. No. 23 meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock, in McGan's Hall; cor. Water and Chestnut streets. W. W. D., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 3 of O. Trade G; wages range from I L T to I E L. Initiated Frederick Miller and Leonard Daerr, machinists. Admitted by card Wm. Gault, No. 3, of N. Y. Visiting by card, Bros. E. W. Towner, James Costello, No. 2, of Ohio, and F. P. McFeely, Treas. I. U. Bro. McFeely made a few appropriate remarks and expressed himself well pleased at seeing No. 3 getting along so well, and urged upon us the necessity of working hard to raise the organization to the highest stand in Society. We have the worthy President of the I. U. with us, who does everything in his power to forward the interests of the organization, and leaves nothing undone that tends in any way to its welfare.

M. C., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 3 of Ill. Trade same as last report; wages for machinists from I L T to V T H, blacksmiths V I L to V G L, for good men. Initiated Thomas Foley, machinist. Visiting by card, Bro. Bradley, of No. 2, of Mich. Bro. H. K. Devlin was elected Fin. Sec. in place of W. J. Jones, resigned on account of leaving the city. In last month's Journal the Cor. Sec. of No. 3, of Pa., brings me to task for not notifying him about Bro. Chamberlin depositing his card in No. 3, of Ill. Bro. Chamberlin deposited his card here on the last meeting night in July, and reported in my monthly report to H'd Qrs. At the same time I should have notified the Cor. Sec. of No. 3 of Pa., but forgot all about it, till I saw Bro. J. G. L.'s remarks in his monthly report. I hope Bro. L. will excuse me for neglecting it, and take the will for the deed.
J. C., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 1 of Ohio. Trade B; wages I H L to V H L. Withdrawn by card Fred. Loring.
J. S., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 3 of Mich. Trade D; wages range from I L T to V T H. Admitted by card, R. S. Chamberlin, from No. 3, of Ill. The policy holders in No. 3 are pleased with the progress our Insurance Department is making, although we hoped it would contain a thousand members ere this, so that when we take out a card for that Union which never grants a return card, we may be able to leave our families at least one thousand dollars. A. M., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 1 of Wis. Trade G. Machinists' wages range from I L T to V I L, and blacksmiths, from I L T to V L T. Initiated Robert Hamilton, Joboe Leich, Lorenz Machill, machinists, and David Fowler, blacksmith. The names of the two members initiated last month are Robert L. Gerevneach and William Parry, machinists.
E. A. W., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 2 of Ga. Trade H B 1; wages from V T H to U I L for blacksmiths, and I L T to V T H for machinists. No 2 meets at present on the third Thursday in each month.
B. P. L., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 1 of Miss. Trade G; wages from V T L to V I T. Initiated this month Thomas Kirk, machinist. Admitted by card, H. N. Pringle, J. H. Dougherty, J. H. Burke, of No. 2, of Tenn. Withdrawn by card, Thomas Kirk and John Schutte. Two members went to Jackson, Tenn., for the purpose of organizing a Union, but had to postpone it one week on account of having no hall to meet in. I can assure you they will do everything in their power to organize one then.

R. M., *Cor. Sec. pro tem.*

No. 3, of N. Y. Trade G; wages range from I L T to V T H for machinists and blacksmiths. Initiated Joseph Lindell, blacksmith. Our meetings are very well attended, but not near as well as they should be, according to the interests at stake. A large number of our members think all that is required of them is to pay their dues. It is not very pleasant to go to our meetings night after night and see so few present, when there are so many on our books who could attend as well as not. If we intend to make it beneficial to ourselves and fellow craftsmen, we must labor hard to have it second to no organization in America. Just here let me suggest, would it not be of great interest to our cause to give a little editorial scolding in the Journal? I think it would. No. 3 meets every Wednesday evening at Moulders' Hall.
D. M. O., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 2, of Mich. Trade G; wages from I L T to V T H. Initiated William Atkinson, William Rogers and Andrew Gilmore. Admitted by card, Bro. William Bradley, of No. 21, of Pa., who also withdrew by card. No. 2 had the pleasure of a visit from Bro. Thomas Durken, of No. 5 of N. Y., on last meeting night. Union feeling good here and Union in a very prosperous condition. G. T. G., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 13, of N. Y. Trade G. Prospects are favorable for all winter as far as work is concerned, but the compensation is not what it should be, consequently there is no inducement for men to come here. Wages range from I T H to I V E. No. 13 meets every alternate Tuesday evening. Our next meeting will be held on the evening of the 11th inst., in Sons of Temperance Hall, Walker building.

N. A. V., *Cor. Sec.*

[Bro. V., we could not publish the whole of your report, except by a special vote of your Union.—ED.]

No. 22, of N. Y. Trade G, with prospect of getting better soon. Why was my report for last month not in the Journal?

C. W., *Cor. Sec.*

[The last report of No. 22 was blank. The above report, according to its heading, is for the month of July, and no report has been received for the month of August.—ED.]

No. 20, of Pa. Trade —; wages —. The readers of the Journal will notice by this report that No. 20 is once more in the field, and we believe on a better basis than ever before. Our prospects are everything that could be desired. Books came to hand in due time. Please send bill.
A. H. U., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 6, of N. Y. Trade —; wages —. At our last meeting we held an election of officers to serve for the term ending December 31st, 1871, as follows: President, Harvey Thomas; Vice President, Frank Culver; Rec. Sec., Geo. Tyler; Fin. Sec., Chas. Wilkur; Cor. Sec., Alexander Wiggins; Treas., John Risenberg; Conductor, James Blackwood; D. K., Thomas Davis. We have concluded to carry on the Union right, henceforth there will be no more contention in No. 6. We have got several to initiate. Send a set of books; we would like to know what our tax is for this term. The members send their respects to you.

A. W. Cor. Sec.

[Your tax is 25 cents *per capita*.—Ed.]

No. 3 of Pa. Trade G; wages for machinists from I U T to V T H, blacksmiths I U T to V E L. Prospects for work at present are not as encouraging as I would like to see, but I am in hopes times will revive. No. 3 is losing some of her best members. Bro's T. Evans and J. Allen started on a southern trip about the 18th. I would recommend them as staunch union men, and if I am not mistaken, they will do something for the organization; at least No. 3 expects them to. All her members who are absent are expected to go to work and organize unions. If they want any information let them write to the President of the I. U. or to their own union. On our 2nd meeting night we were honored by a visit from the President of the I. U., and we had a tip-top time; held a public meeting, &c., but I will allow him to state what he saw and done in our Mountain city. I hope the Cor. Sec. of No. 3 of Ill., will notify No. 3 of Pa., in reference to Bro. Chamberlin's card, as we are required to live up to the constitution and expect all others to do the same. We desire to thank No. 3 of O. for the prompt remittance due us on Bro. Carter's card. Bro's., when people neglect their duty they should pay for it. No. 3 meets every Tuesday evening at Odd Fellow's Hall. All Bro's. with clear cards are always welcome. Three cheers for No. 20 of Pa.

J. G. L., Cor. Sec.

No. 3 of Ind. We have become fully organized and received our charter, and will commence holding our meetings the first Monday in September, when we expect to have several for initiation. The machinists and blacksmiths here seem to have a very favorable opinion of the order, and we have every assurance of success.

R. M. P., Cor. Sec.

No. 2 of Ind. Trade G; wages range from I L T to V I L, with no members out of work.

D. H. M., Cor. Sec.

No. 9 of N. Y. Trade D; wages for machinists I H L to I N H, blacksmiths I H L to V T H. Propositions come in slowly, as we have only one this month, union feeling is on the increase, but we still have a few stubborn ones who refuse to join us; they may possibly find out before long that they are working to their own disadvantage. Bro. Geo. T. Ingersoll withdrew by card, and Bro. D. Deg. Ermand of No. 1 of Wis., joined by card. Our meetings are well attended, but as will be seen by our report, they are rather slim in proportion to the number on our books. Come, Brothers, come and show us your smiling countenances at our weekly meetings; some of you have not been near us since you were initiated, and I am fully cognizant of the fact that most of you are our best paying members, yet there are some that it would be well to call and see us before long and save us the trouble of suspension.

G. F. Cor. Sec.

No. 7 of N. Y. Trade E; rate of wages from I O H to V L T for machinists and I L O to V I L for blacksmiths; union feeling very good and members working hard to bring in new candidates, but our meetings are not as well attended as they might be. On our second meeting night we were visited by the President of the I. U., and two Bro's. of No. 6 of N. Y., who made some very good and flattering remarks in regard to No. 6 as she now stands. Mr. Fehrenbatch was then called upon and spoke in his usual manly and eloquent manner. During the month we initiated Frederick Goodecker, J. V. Helm, Thos. Lenthwaite and Thomas Morvin. Admitted by card, J. B. Sherman, of No. 5 of N. Y. Now, Mr. Editor, as No. 7 can show 253 members on her books, and we do not think there is another union in the organization can do the same, we claim to be the *Banner union* of the organization both in point of members and having the *largest number of subscribers for the Journal*. We would like to hear from No. 1 of N. Y. and No. 5 of N. Y., and if either of them can beat that, we will throw up the sponge. No. 7 meets every Monday evening at Working Men's assembly rooms, on State street.

L. F. S., Cor. Sec.

No. 6, of Ill. Trade G and second paragraph in H. Wages I L T to V D L. No. 6 meets first and third Wednesday in each month, over Merrifield's drug store.

R. B. T., Cor. Sec.

No. 2 of Ala. Trade —; wages —. Initiated one. (Please give his name.—Ed.) Withdrawn by card one. (Please give his name.—Ed.)

C. W. R., Cor. Sec.

No. 2 of Pa. Our Union is just getting in working order. Bro. J. Popperwell, our Deputy President, only met with us one night, when he left for another locality, so we have all the details to learn ourselves. We have succeeded in procuring a hall, where we can hold our meetings regular hereafter. On the 15th inst. we initiated a new member. In the next report I expect to be able to give the state of trade, rate of wages, and a good account of our Union. No. 2 meets every 1st and 3d Tuesday in the month. W. B., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 1 of Ala. Trade B; wages I E L to V I L. Initiated H. Farmer, H. N. Blauvelt, W. Cameron, and D. Stewart, machinists, and R. Binson, blacksmith. Admitted by card D. O'Neil, a member of No. 1, of Miss. Withdrawn by card, M. Monaghan and G. W. Murray. The Union, with few exceptions, comprises all in both branches at this point, and promises to have these. They are a unit in feeling and sentiment. Since my last report things at this place remain much the same; in fact ever since the suspension there has been no hiring of men. Through our energetic President and Deputy, and also a member, a Union was organized in Mobile on the 8th of August. I regret not being able to give you the number or names, but suppose they will send you full particulars for publication. The member above alluded to is Mr. J. P. H. Cederburg, and he should be recommended to all shops and Unions he may apply to for work. Being a foreigner, and not having complete use of the English language, he may have some little trouble in finding a place; therefore our Union takes pleasure in recommending him not only as a workman, but as a thorough gentleman, and deserving the good will of all in his trade to whom he may apply. Observing my report was considerably curtailed last month for publication, I will here end this by saying, that I wish as you had curtailed as much as you did, you had erased that paragraph commencing "In Justice."

J. L. D., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 6 of Ohio. Trade D; wages from I T H to I T E. We have our Union in good working order, and there is a general feeling of interest manifested for the welfare and prosperity of our just and noble cause. We have much to contend with and very little sympathy outside of our ranks, but we will endeavor to do what is right, and hope for a better time that is sure to come, if we work earnestly and faithfully for our cause. I hope in the next to give the names of many good men, who will come forward and put their shoulder to the wheel, and help us turn it until we meet with success.

C. J. H., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 23 of N. Y. Wages from I L T to V L T. Admitted by card, Bro. C. Valbush of No. 2 of Mich., visiting by card, Bro. Joseph Wright of No. 1 of N. Y. The following are the officers of No. 23 for this term: Prest., Theodore Hass; V. P., A. Blech; R. S., Geo. Osburg; C. S., Albert Sotscheck; F. S., Fr. Herling; Treas., M. Haller; D. K., Fr. Hubert; Con., M. Pilgram. No. 23 meets every Saturday evening at 50, First Avenue.

A. S., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 4 of Tenn. Trade G; wages from I E L to V T H. We see by the Journal you have got Baltimore in line again and not before it was time. There is some good material in the Monumental City, if it is only managed properly. We had a visit from Bros. Allen and Evans, of No. 3 of Pa., on their way South. They left here for Selma, Ala., and the boys bid them God speed after spending one night with us. We like to have good fellows come this way, if they have received their papers of importance, papers which all members traveling should have. We are much pleased with your picture gallery. It is the one thing needful. We will keep a look out for the gentleman, should he come this way. Some think you should send your artist to Nashville; it might have a good effect among a certain class.

M. G., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 12, of Pa. Trade D; wages range from I V T to I O T for machinists and from I T H to V T H for blacksmiths. Our meetings are not so well attended as they might be, but all Brothers pay up regularly. Our meetings are very interesting, but would be more so if all our Brothers would attend. So come up and discuss scientific parts of machinery; that is the question of the day that ought to be looked into more by our subordinate Unions. There is still room for improvement in machinery. Look at some of our smartest men of the land, who have accomplished much good both for themselves and their fellow men. All they have accomplished has been by diligence and perseverance, and why cannot the machinists and blacksmiths do the same? All Brothers with clear cards are welcome to No. 12; dead-heads need not apply. E. L., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 1, of Pa. Trade D. Average rate of wages for machinists and blacksmiths, I L T. Initiated Ross Meredith, John R. Costello and John McKee, machinists. I spoke some time ago about being so bad off for a hall to meet in; not so bad off now; No. 1 meets in style in committee rooms, No. 5 and 6, State Capitol Buildings, where they would be pleased to have all visiting Union men call and see them.

T. H. McD., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 16 of N. Y. Trade —; union feeling better than last report, and the reason, a visit from our "apostle of the cause," who injected a little of the go-ahead into the slumbering members of No. 16. There are a good many machinists and blacksmiths in this place who are not in the union, so it is a good field for labor. We anticipate a large increase in our numbers ere long, as the result of our President's visit. The union regret very much that they did not receive notice of his coming in time to get up a public mass meeting, but intend to have a rousing one at his next visit, one that will make amends for our previous short-comings. All who have come in contact with our worthy President are highly pleased with his address, and consider him the "right man in the right place." We are all confident that he will place our organization in the proud position it once occupied among trades unions. Some of our members do not attend the meetings, and these same men continually find fault with anything and everything that is done, instead of coming up as they should, and if there is anything they think is not right—use their influence to have it made right. It is the duty of every union man to attend the meetings regular, and show by their presence they have not forgotten the pledge they gave when initiated, but still feel the interest in the welfare of the organization that all good and true men feel. If No. 16 would but half do her duty, she would have a record second to none in the order; but I am in hopes, now, that a little life has been infused into the members, they will be more attentive in the future, and I expect hereafter to give a better account of No. 16 than ever before. The union, one and all, unite in thanking our noble President of the I. U. for his efforts here in aid of No. 16, and for his speech which shows that he is master of the position he occupies, and long may he hold it is the wish of

J. W. D., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 1, of Mich. Trade G; wages range from I L T to V T H. Initiated Abner Cresswell, machinist, John Smith and George Taylor, blacksmiths. Withdrawn by card, William McGee.

J. A. O., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 9, of Ind. Trade B M 3, B 1; wages for machinists from I T H to I E L, and for blacksmiths V T H to I L T. William T. Sullivan, Deputy President, has resigned, as he has left the city, and Thomas F. Francis has been elected to fill his place.

H. T., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 1, of La. Trade —; wages same as last report. Initiated, Edward B. Smith, machinist. Admitted by card, R. H. S. Johnson and M. Monaghan, from No. 1, of Ala.

J. F., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 17, of Pa. Trade and wages the same as last reported. We have had no meeting for three successive nights. H. R. R., *Cor. Sec.*

[Brother R., there seems to be something wrong with the machinists and blacksmiths of Erie. From one end of the country to the other our craftsmen seem alive to their interests except in Erie. It seems that they are very badly afflicted with a disease called "IMMOBILITY;" in fact some seem so dead to their interest as mechanics, that nothing but a stroke of lightning will ever bring them to a sense of their duty.—EDITOR.]

No. 4 of O. Trade D; average wages for machinists and blacksmiths in R. R. Shop, N O I N U E H T N I O J. Initiated during the month, Frederick Stoffel, blacksmith. The following is a list of our officers, President, Cyrus Prosser; Vice-President, Joseph Mallar; Recording Secretary, Thomas Pearson; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas V. Turner; Financial Secretary, Geo. Kale; Conductor, Frederick Stoffel; Door Keeper, Samuel Harvey. No. 4 has concluded to get a seal similar to that of No. 1 of Alabama.

T. T., *Cor. Sec.*

(If the non-union men in the R. R. Shop in Wellsville, will read the line in capitals backward and act accordingly, they can get the information they desire in an honest way, and not be compelled to resort to a trick to obtain it. EDITOR.)

No. 24 of N. Y. Trade E; rate of wages I T H to V L T. We elected this month four new members, but initiated but one, L. E. Kimbarc, machinist. No. 24 is in a flourishing condition and is gaining favor every day with employers, because they see that we are MEN and try to do everything for their interest as well as our own. We are to have our first annual ball on the 20th of September, and would be very glad to see any of our fellow "chips" on that occasion. There will be a reception committee to receive all visiting Brothers. But Mr. President, we have not the facilities for printing that they have at ERIE, PA.

We have given our committee strict injunctions to watch all trains bound for Cleveland, for I believe the 20th of September is the day they wear the Red Ribbons.

A. E. D., *Cor. Sec. pro tem.*

No. 15 of N. Y. Trade E M 3; wages from I T H to V T H. Initiated W. Boos, machinist.

W. D. S., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 1 of Ga. Trade H; wages I L T to V L T. Initiated last month, G. W. Berry, this month, John Kershaw, Sr., J. H. Conly, T. Duglass, T. Reed, John Garvy, G. H. Terry. This union bids fair of having every M. & B. in the city enrolled in our organization before winter sets in. Our worthy Secretary has gone home on a visit, we all hope he will steer clear of Logansport, Ind.

J. G. P., *Cor. Sec. pro tem.*

No. 1 of Ky. Trade D. with prospects of E; wages I L T to V I L. We are waiting for the 16th of September to roll around when the President of the I. U. will be here and let our fellow mechanics who work for a living, understand what the word "unity" means; they do not understand it here or they would act different. Due notice will be given of the place of meeting. We were visited this month by Bro. D. F. Keating, of No. 1 of O. All traveling Brothers with clear cards will be made welcome. All traveling Brothers of No. 1 of Ky., will direct communications to W. P. A., Lock Box 68. No. 1 meets every Thursday evening on Market street, near First.

W. P. A., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 5, of Mass. Trade E M 30; wages, machinists, I L T to V I L. Brother M. Dundon resigned his position as Treasurer at the last meeting, having accepted the position of keeper of Thatcher light-house. Brother J. Mason was elected to serve as Treasurer. Mr. James Gillis was initiated this month.

N. B., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 2, of La. Trade G; wages V L T to V I L. Admitted by card, August Bercant, of No. 1, of Ala. Visiting by card, P. F. Smith, of No. 1, of Ala. Withdrawn by card, Samuel Higgins, blacksmith. Everything in good order and a very good union sentiment prevails. No. 2 meets every Wednesday evening, at corner of Patterson and Valette streets.

J. M. H., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 21, of Pa. Trade E; wages for machinists V T H, for blacksmiths V I L. Visiting by card, M. DeTamble, of No. 5, of N. Y. Last Friday was the day appointed for our annual picnic, but, as usual, a rain storm prevented us from going to the grove; then we came to the conclusion to give a Ball in the evening, which was very largely attended, and all enjoyed themselves, and went home satisfied that M. & B. Union, No. 21, of Pa., gives the largest and best Balls held in Titusville.

W. E. G., *Cor. Sec.*

No. 1, of N. Y. Trade —; wages —.

J. H., *Cor. Sec.*

DELINQUENT CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

—There are quite a number of Corresponding Secretaries, who seem very negligent in their duty. Notwithstanding the Constitution requires them to report each month, they seem to pay very little attention to it. We have tried almost every conceivable plan to make them report regular, but to no purpose. We have one more plan which we have adopted, and will be strictly adhered to, viz: *Hereafter we will publish, each month, a list of all Corresponding Secretaries who fail to report as per Article VII, Sec. 2, Sub. Constitution.*

Obituary.

At a regular meeting of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union, No. 23 of Pa., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, An allwise providence has seen fit, on the 8th day of August, 1871, to call from this sinful world of trouble and care, our beloved friend and brother, Charles Grimes, who, although removed from the transitory scenes of life, we have reason to believe, has gone to a happier and better world, where that grim monster and destroyer of human happiness, death, does not come;

Resolved, That in the death of our lamented Brother, this Union has lost an efficient, trustworthy and faithful member, and the community an honest and upright citizen.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved mother and sister, and pray to God to comfort them in this their dark hour of trial and affliction. May He watch over and protect them from all danger, and be unto them an ever helping power.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning, and that the members of our society wear a badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased Brother, and a copy transmitted to the President of the International Union for publication in the MACHINISTS' AND BLACKSMITHS' MONTHLY JOURNAL, and that they be published in the papers of this city.

STEPHEN ROSSITER, }
ROBERT WABLE, } *Committee.*
CALEB HARRIS, }

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